

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 389.]

Published weekly, by PHILIP WHITE, at the office of the printer, in Salisbury, N. C.

TERMS. The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. The paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.



ADDRESS. The Western Carolinian is published at its annual meeting, in Salisbury, on the 11th November, 1826, by Maj. JOHN BAANN, Secretary of the Society.

[CONTINUED.] The Western Carolinian is an Auxiliary to Agricultural Society, the American Farmer, a paper published at Baltimore by Jno. S. Skinner Esq. It occupies a pre eminent rank. The publication of this paper in 1826, those societies were confined to, comparatively, a few places, and their efforts were circumscribed; but since then, they have multiplied until they extend over a whole confederacy. It is devoted chiefly to rural affairs and lateral subjects; serves as a medium of communication between the different societies and individuals; has become a common depository for the mental treasures of the scientific agriculturist, and the humble, but useful contributions of the observant ploughman, who witnesses the operations of nature as she yields her bounties to his virtuous industry.

Having attempted to account for the comparatively degraded state of Agriculture, and to designate the causes which are operating to produce a salutary change, I shall endeavour to point out some of the prominent defects in our husbandry, and suggest their remedies. Among the most common and striking faults in the agriculture of this part of the country, may be mentioned the great waste of time and timber in making unfenced fields, and the almost total inattention to manures, and to a rotation of crops. That system of farming only can be called perfect which extracts from the soil the greatest quantity of produce which it is capable of yielding, without a diminution of its strength.

To ascertain the mode of effecting this the great desideratum of the agriculturist. Many various methods have been recommended by persons who have devoted much time and attention to the subject; but probably no one of them would be adapted to all circumstances. I believe that, by a judicious rotation of crops, in which artificial or tame grasses constitute part of the series, any good soil may be prevented from deteriorating, without the use of any foreign matter being bestowed exclusively as manure. But, in passing, let it be understood that it is not argued that a rotation of crops alone can restore exhausted land; which notion has deluded some, and thereby induced them to despise the whole theory.

To such land, manure is indispensable; but to land which is in good heart, I think there is little doubt of the truth of the theory. For this suggestion, I pretend to no originality; my object is merely to obviate, or at least to modify, an objection which is usually made to it, viz: that our climate is not favorable to grasses, by mentioning the grounds on which the idea is predicated.

That our climate is less congenial to grasses than the humid atmosphere of the Eastern States, is certainly undeniable; but it appears to me the difference to our prejudice has been much exaggerated by the results of unfair experiments. For instance: a field, originally fertile, is cultivated in corn, tobacco, cotton, or other exhausting crops, till it will no longer compensate the farmer for his labour. He then, without the application of manure, and without a tolerable preparation of this caput mortuum with the plough and harrow, sows it with small grain and grass seeds: the consequence follows, that he scarcely derives from the crop of grain a return of seed, and the grass does not vegetate at all, or shoots up a few scattered clusters, where perchance the decaying of a stump has left a rich mould, a pregnant but neglected hint.

Such an experiment would be absurd in the most favoured grass regions of the North. Even there, under the admitted advantage of climate, in preparing a piece of land for grass, which is intended to produce a crop for the scythe, and then to be turned under, they deem it necessary not only

to manure it well, but likewise to pulverise it by reiterated ploughing and harrowing. If the same process were adopted here, no doubt some of the grasses would grow to much advantage; and in this belief, theory is supported by facts. Notwithstanding the almost unexampled drought of the past summer, several grass lots in this vicinity bore a tolerably good crop; and if you should inquire what preparation they received from the plough and harrow, and with manure, and compare the statement with some courses of preparation for a similar crop which are recommended and practised by Northern farmers, the difference would perhaps surprise you, and you would be willing to ascribe our failure at least as much to imperfect tillage, as to the influence of an ungenial climate.

This practice, however, can be adopted only by farmers who cultivate grain exclusively, and rear live stock.

On plantations where cotton is extensively cultivated, there is no leisure at the proper seasons for the pursuit of such a system. Other means, therefore, must be resorted to by the planter to invigorate his ground; and happily he is not destitute of resources, if he shall but duly appreciate and properly manage the offals of his crops, and other substances easily available. It has been shown by the intelligent and long experienced author of *Arator*, now no more, that corn, besides affording a plentiful and wholesome nutriment to man, and domestic animals, likewise returns to the soil more sustenance than any other crop. Every part which is not used as food may be converted into manure by a little trouble. We will take it for granted that every planter keeps a sufficient stock of cattle for the supply of his family in those articles they afford for his comfort. Humanity and interest both require that they should be penned and fed, in this climate, ordinarily at least four months in the year. During this time, of course much manure may be accumulated in the pens, and in the barn yard and stables, if a due quantity of provender shall have been stored up for their use.

I would propose the following plan, which is cheap and simple, and probably has already been familiar to many of you.

If practicable, have your cowpens on a level site convenient to the barn; in these, sheds may be erected of forks and poles, covered or thatched either with straw or corn-tops, to protect the cattle from the severity of winter. Convenient to the pens, put up fodder houses (as they are called) in the usual way, for saving tops and shucks; and let all the shucks, tops and, if practicable, the stalks, be hauled hither. Previous to penning the cattle in the fall, haul in leaves and other trash till a thick layer is formed over the ground; and at intervals during the winter, when other operations are suspended by bad weather, continue hauling in leaves and other litter, sufficient to absorb the water in the pens, which renders the cattle uncomfortable. The dry leaves from the woods are worthless of themselves, but they are capable of absorbing much, and thus preserve the soluble part of the manure, which would otherwise be lost.

In the spring, previous to turning out the cattle, the thatch may be thrown from the sheds, and mingled with the other manure; or it may be reserved to be better rotted by fall.

Any one who had never tried this method would be surprised at the quantity of compost manure that might be thus collected during winter.

I have made one experiment of the kind; and although it was done under great disadvantages, the result was encouraging, and justifies its recommendation to others. Cotton seed are by some said to be a good manure.

I never tried them exclusively, but from the little observation I have had of them, are inclined to think their fertilizing effects are too evanescent to be valuable, by themselves; but if mixed with other matter, and permitted to ferment, they might perhaps be more durable in their benefits.

Wood ashes is an excellent manure on some soils, acting both mechanically and chymically. Very considerable quantities might be annually collected on our plantations; for negroes, unless strictly watched and prohibited, consume much wood, even during the summer months. I think it would be richly worth the expense to erect stone or brick pens for the reception of the ashes, convenient to the kitchen and negro houses. But this manure, like that of the stables, is more frequently a nuisance than a source of profit to the planter; the one is permitted to deface his yards with unsightly heaps; the other to lie corroding the walls of his barn or stables, instead of enriching his impoverished fields. Auxiliary to the manuring system, all unnecessary fences

should be dispensed with. Such I consider all the interior fences which usually are found dividing and subdividing plantations, except such as separate a permanent pasture, or the lots about the homestead, from adjacent cultivated fields.

The practice of using rubble and stalk fields for pastures during the autumn and fall, probably introduced the use of so many division fences, as we frequently see deforming the beauty of a fine farm; and it is so general, that I shall probably encounter, in censuring it, the adverse opinion of some planters of reputation; as I know such who still adhere to it, notwithstanding the increasing scarcity of timber, which alone should admonish them of its disadvantage.

The injury resulting from this practice, is in its operation something like an indirect tax; whilst the advantages, though less permanent, are more obvious in the thriving condition of our cattle; and we are thus led into the delusion of preferring a system which produces the most immediate profit, regardless of its ultimate injury.

A field of luxuriant crab grass is so tempting, that few can abstain from letting their cattle enjoy it, if a division fence enables them to do so, by protecting an adjoining field of corn or cotton. If, then, we find the temptation irresistible, although we are convinced of its injurious tendency, we should at once increase the hazard, by removing the fence which protects what is growing in the adjoining field.

For the practice of keeping cattle in the fields late in the fall, or during the whole winter, the same excuse cannot be offered. Yet we frequently see them wandering among naked corn stalks, searching in vain for a scanty subsistence, tramping the ground so hard as to render it impervious to the rain and frost of winter; and at last turned out in the spring, miserable victims of famine, to perish in a bog whither they are attracted by the unusual sight of a few tufts of grass. To consummate the course of folly, the fields, thus in the first place robbed of the verdure which nature designed to restore in some degree their lost strength, and next tramped so hard as to be impervious to the plough, are left untouched by that valuable implement till planting time arrives; then, as nothing was done in due season, every thing must be done in a hurry; there is no time for flushing with a two-horse plough, but a single horse bar-shear, or shovel plough, completes the preparation, by throwing two, or at best three furrows together, and the planting follows amidst clods, with scarcely loose soil enough to cover the corn.

To those who pursue this miserable system, (if system it can be called) the past season afforded a salutary admonition.

Corn, which had been planted in the slovenly manner described, soon lost its healthy hue; whilst that which was planted in ground that had been flushed in the fall or winter, continued growing, and notwithstanding the severity of the drought, produced a pretty good crop.

There are other objections to division fences; they require much timber, and time to make rails for them, to haul and put them up, and annually some addition of time to repair them and clean out their corners; besides depriving us of the use of the ground they cover, and a space on each side, which is inaccessible to the plough, and is usually occupied by briars, weeds and bushes.

If the time annually consumed by such useless objects, were devoted to the collection of manure, and turning under with the plough, grass, weeds, and stubble, we should derive from our land more nett profit, and at the same time enhance its value.

That manured old, is more productive than newly cleared ground, is well established; and it is equally clear that the former is cultivated with less labour, and less injury to tools:—yet with these facts before us, too many persist in the miserable practice of wearing out one field, and clearing another; a practice which has impoverished and almost depopulated much of the once fairest regions of the old Southern States, and the effects of which are forcibly illustrated by the cheapness of land in some districts which were once as fertile as gardens.

A writer in a late number of the *American Farmer*, states, that within 20 miles of Baltimore, (the 3d city in the Union) in any direction, a farm of from 80 to 100 acres of land, with all necessary buildings, can be bought for from 400 to \$500!!

When we consider the many local advantages of such a situation, and its easy communication with a number of good markets near at hand, the statement seems incredible; yet if we extend our view to the cause which produced such a

state of things, we cannot doubt its existence.

It has been induced by the operation of slave labour, and the prevalence of the ruinous system of agriculture which characterised all, and continues to characterise a great portion, of the Southern States. Such, and even worse, is the inevitable fate of all the cotton and tobacco country, especially where a sparse population and remoteness from market tend to darken the picture of futurity; and unless a timely change obtains in our system of husbandry, we shall be driven by dire necessity to forsake the land of our Fathers and the scenes of early and happy associations, to seek a kinder soil, leaving perhaps behind us an aged parent, "The sad historian of the pensive plain."

To us pertains the pleasing task of co-operating with other societies to remove from the science and practice of agriculture the prejudices and defects which are at enmity with improvement; to collect and disseminate useful facts; to aid in introducing by our example a better system, and thus to stay the "hastening ills" which impend our native land.

We undertook the business unassisted, and spontaneously; and now since our Legislature has proffered her parental care to foster the infant societies of the state, and stimulated us we ought to be by the success which has crowned the efforts of some others, we shall be unjust to ourselves, cruel to our posterity, and recreant to the cause we espoused, if we suffer our association to expire, or to linger out a few years of obscurity and uselessness.

Some may ascribe the increasing emigration from this state, to the enticements of an exuberant soil, to the restlessness of man, or to the all subduing passion, avarice: these doubtless have their influence; but to attempt to trace the overflowing current to these sources alone, would betray an ignorance of the moral sentiments of man.

No: look at the sad spectacles in your streets—the half-clad families that crowd your roads; the children; reckless of their fate, following with youthful merriment the mournful footsteps of their parents. Ask the hoary headed sire what induced him, at the verge of life, to fly to a land of strangers, rendering the ties of early friendship, and forsaking the scenes of youthful endearments, and above all, the spot consecrated by the ashes of his kindred. He will tell you that he adhered to it with an infatuated attachment, till poverty deprived him of his last servant, and affection for his progeny compelled him to go in quest of a more fruitful soil, to some of the tributaries of the great father of waters.

Let us then this day renew our pledges to support, with redoubled energy, the cause of agricultural improvement; to contribute our efforts to stay the waves of emigration, by introducing an ameliorating system of husbandry, and thus converting the progressive picture of dilapidation and decay, which our state begins to exhibit, into a rich and cheerful landscape, into a home which will be the resort

"Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where, Supporting and supported, polished friends And dear relations mingle into bliss."

MATERNAL INSTRUCTION.

That man is happy, who is taught from the cradle nothing which he must unlearn when he comes to riper years. The baby nonsense of the nursery often enters into the character of the man; but when so good and wise a being as a well educated mother, presides over the incipient stages of infant thought, the child is far on in the high road of knowledge and wisdom. It may be true, that there have been men who have overcome a bad infant education; but they have been few: this was the historic meaning of the fable of Hercules strangling the Python in the cradle. The tales of the nursery prated by affectionate ignorance, are the worst of serpents, they reach the heart and the brain in the lullaby, and leave their poison forever. To overcome these evils is worthy of an apotheosis. The minstrels of every age have sung the powers, the charms, and the character of woman:

"Firm on the scaffold she has stood, Besprinkled with a martyr's blood; Her voice the patriot's heart has steel'd; Her spirit glow'd on battle-field; Her courage freed from dungeon's gloom The captive, brooding o'er his doom; Her faith the fallen monarch saved; Her love the tyrant's fury braved."

But it is only the moral and christian philosopher, who places her a divinity in the nursery.

Parish, Corning & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, their usual Fall Stock of British, India, French and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Comprising a very extensive assortment, and for sale by the package or piece, on reasonable terms. Charleston, Oct. 16, 1826. 4439

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in Charleston, S. C. under the firm of *Conner and Wilson*, and in Cheraw, under the firm of *Wilson and Conner*, are, by our mutual consent, this day dissolved. The business of the Charleston concern will be attended to by H. W. Conner; and the affairs of the Cheraw establishment, will be closed by William J. Wilson; to whom, those indebted to that concern, are desired to make immediate payment; and for which purposes, the parties have competent power. HENRY W. CONNER, WM. J. WILSON. Charleston, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4440

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will continue the *Dry Goods, Grocery, and Commission Business*, in Cheraw, in his own name, and for his own account, at the old stand on Market street; where he expects soon to receive his usual supply of

Fall and Winter Goods;

which he will be prepared to sell at reduced prices, for cash or country produce. WM. J. WILSON. Cheraw, Nov. 1st, 1826. 4440

BY AUTHORITY OF THE State of North Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE 20,000 DOLLARS. Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 1st Monday in November next.

Scheme.		
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000	
1 10,000	10,000	
1 5,000	5,000	
1 2,000	2,000	
2 1,500	3,000	
8 1,000	8,000	
10 500	5,000	
20 180	3,600	
40 100	4,000	
50 50	2,500	
450 20	9,000	
1,050 10	10,000	
7,365 5	36,830	

9,000 Prizes, 2 2,885 Tickets 19,430
14,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars, is 119,430
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day, to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE	
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	\$500
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the use of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner. Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted. A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

Final Notice.

BEING about to leave the place, the subscriber now calls on all those indebted to him, (or to the firm of Revell and Templeton) to come forward and make settlement,—if not by bank notes, by notes of hand; one of the other must be done by the 15th of December, or settlement will have to be made with an officer. Necessity compels me thus to act,—and you all know Necessity is a great tyrant. MARTIN F. REVELL. Salisbury, Nov. 11, 1826. 4440

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Haynes Morgan*, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. A. R. JONES, Administrator. Mocksville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 3m39

Overseer Wanted.
VERY liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, to a man who understands the superintendence of a pretty large farm, with from 15 to 20 hands, who is willing to engage for the ensuing year. For other particulars, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury, N. C.
MOSES A. LOCKE.
Nov. 24, 1826. 38

LEATHER.
THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tanned
SOLE LEATHER.
Also, a large quantity of
Shavings, Hog-skins,
Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and
Upper Leather;
worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash.
WM. CHAMBERS.
Nov. 28, 1826. 26167

Administrator's Sale.
ON Wednesday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of December next, I will offer at public sale, at the house of the late Haynes Morgan, Esq. deceased, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county,
Some valuable Horses, Cattle, and
Stock of every description;
Farming Utensils; Household Furniture;
A large quantity of Corn and Tobacco; and
The thorough-bred Stud Duke of Cumberland.
Also, will be hired, at the same time and place, a number of valuable Negroes.
A. R. JONES, Adm'r.
Nov. 24, 1826. 3140

Factorage & Commission
BUSINESS.
THE concern of Conner and Wilson having been dissolved, the Factorage and Commission in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.
In Charra, every facility in receiving and forwarding Cotton to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will continue to be interested in that branch of the business, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 3m49

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.
Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

Notice.
THE Sadding Business lately carried on for William Roane, by his agent John H. Roane, in Morganton, is closed; all those indebted are hereby notified of the Law, and required to settle, either by cash payment, or giving note and security; call on John H. Roane, who will close the business.
Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. ROANE.

Sadding Business.
The public are requested to call on John H. Roane, who intends carrying on the Sadding, Harness and Trunk-making business, himself, hereafter. He keeps the best of workmen employed; and will sell for cash on the lowest terms. Orders promptly filled, in the neatest manner; and he warrants the work as good as any made in the state.
JOHN H. ROANE.
Morganton, Nov. 1st, 1826. 3:30

NOTICE.
AS the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$5.00 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice, by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices.
PAUL BARRINGER.
October 8, 1826. 3m43

Valuable Lands for Sale
WILL be offered for sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December next, on the premises, a valuable Tract of Land, lying in Irrell county, about three miles south of Stateville, on the great road leading from thence to Charlotte, containing about seven hundred acres; on which is a set of Mills now in the best repair, being nearly new, calculated for manufacturing Flour of the best quality; the Saw Mill is fixed on the most approved plan, and is situated convenient to large forests of good timber. A credit will be given for a part of the price, and a liberal indulgence extended upon approved security. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, by
MOSES P. NICHOLSON.
Nov. 25th, 1826. 2140p

New Leather;
AND NEW TERMS for MAKING IT UP
THE subscriber begs leave again to inform his old customers and friends, and the public in general, that he has received an assortment of the very best of Calf and Cow skins; which he is prepared to make up into
Boots and Shoes,
after the most approved fashions, and at prices that it is hoped no one will hesitate to pay the cash down for.
I'm on en'me to all ruse and delay:
I'll trust to-morrow, if you'll pay to-day.
I mean, in future, to deal on plain terms; those who will pay me cash for work, on delivery, shall be entitled to a deduction of 12 months legal interest from ordinary prices; and those who do not pay down for work, will have their accounts presented to them every three months, and the money or their notes required, or judgments will be taken; those to whom I am indebted will of course be excepted from this rule.
BENEZER DICKSON.
Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1826. 311

Salisbury:
DECEMBER 5, 1826.
Errata.—Between the inattention of our compositors, and the faults of the manuscript, (probably committed in transcribing) a number of errors occurred in that part of Mr. Beard's address to the Agricultural Society published in last week's Carolinian: the most material of which are, that *entomology* should be read, instead of *entomlogy*;—*extensively* beneficial, instead of *exclusively* beneficial;—*recent* operations, instead of *secret* operations:—The others can easily be detected by the reader.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIONS.
As some evidence of the uncommon fecundity of the vegetable kingdom, this season, we have taken the pains to "serve up" the following "dish" of remarkable; but would advise the prudent reader, not to attempt to digest the whole at one meal:
Prolific Pumpkin Vine.—A single pumpkin vine grew this season, on the farm of Mr. Alexander Lamb, about six miles from Salisbury, which bore between 30 and 40 pumpkins; 26 of which attained to a large size, and ripened. Can any other part of Rowan equal this?

The Centreville (Maryland) Times, states that a farmer of St. Mary's county, has this season raised 124 bushels of corn on one acre! And that he has a field of 35 acres, which will average 90 bushels to the acre!
A Beet measuring 33 inches in circumference and weighing 14 pounds 13 ounces, was raised this year in the garden of John Hardeman, Esq. of Lexington, Kentucky.
A Pear, weighing 2½ ounces, which grew in a garden within two miles of Baltimore, was left on the table of the Editor of the American Farmer, in the last week of Oct. so says Mr. Skinner himself.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, we have had the pleasure of receiving from Messrs. E. and T. Mills, Editors of the Northern Sentinel, at Burlington, Vermont, the largest apple which we have seen this year, if ever. It weighs 2½ ounces, and measures 15 inches in circumference.
An apple raised this season, in the orchard of Great Camp, E. of Sharon, Conn. weighed 2½ ounces. It is believed he had at least one hundred bush of the same sort, which were very full and fair.—P. S. Since the above, we have received an apple raised by Mr. Israel Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, which weighs 2½ ounces, and measures 16 inches in circumference.—Is fair and very fine, says the Nat. Int.

The large Beet from Mr. Mauro's garden, has brought information of one still larger, grown in the garden of Mr. Gadsby, of the Franklin House, Washington City, which was taken up, and measured, 25 inches in circumference, and weighed fifteen pounds.
A sweet potatoe was raised in Maryland this year, weighing 8 lbs. 2 ounces.
Was raised in the garden of Mr. Jacob Hummel, of Middlebrook, Union County, (Pa.) last summer, and is now in the possession of Philip Seebold, Esq. of Union, a radish weighing twenty-seven pounds, measuring twenty-eight inches in circumference and its length thirty inches.

Mr. Abner Steed has gathered from a vine on his farm, near this Town, a Gourd, which, if it does not compete in circumference with some of the above apples, beets, potatoes, &c. of other parts, we think, vies with the best of them in length, being 41 inches, (3 feet 5 inches) tho' not more than one foot in breadth.—3 others grew on the same vine, the dwarf of which was at least 30 inches long.
A potatoe of the long red kind, weighing three pounds and twelve ounces, was raised in Woodbury, Conn. the present season, by Mr. Benj. Andrews. A radish measuring 23 inches in circumference, was raised in a garden in this town.
A Turnip Beet, which was raised by Mr. Wm. Mansfield, near New Haven, and may now be seen at his store in Fleet street, measures two feet and one inch round—weight 13 pounds and 15 ounces.

A gentleman of this city (New Haven) informs us he has in his possession, an apple weighing 2½ ounces, and measuring 16 inches in circumference; it is nearly globular. This apple would make a pie for a whole family, cook, maid and all.

Early Pumpkin.—As you have taken the pains to mention any extraordinary productions lately in your paper, I should be pleased to have you notice a curiosity lately observed in Hamden, Conn. A pumpkin vine it seems had become discontented with its proper sphere, and climbed up the side of a barn to the ridge, which might be 30 feet, where was suspended a fine yellow pumpkin; it will probably take its flight in about two weeks for thanksgiving.

Mammoth Cynlin.—A cynlin (or squash) was raised by Mr. Taylor Foulkes of this county, weighing 83 pounds and measuring 6 feet in circumference. It grew on a plant patch, and is of the winter species. It is now exhibiting at this place. Halifax, C. H. (Va.) October 15. There's the "old dominion" for you; if they cannot give the nation more Presidents, they intend to try their luck in squashes. But think ye the noble Virginians would call it by the vulgar name of squashes? By no means. A cynlin they call it, for the sake of the sound.
We are informed that Mr. John Titus, of Somers, has raised in his garden this season, from a single pumpkin seed, fifteen pumpkins, weighing one thousand pounds, on a vine measuring .650 feet! Let the annals of Pumpkin growth in our country outstretch this fact if they can.

Fire by Lightning.—On Saturday night, the 25th ult. the barn of Mr. Leonard Klutts, about 10 miles south-east of this town, was struck by lightning, and totally consumed, with all its contents. The barn was not more than 15 feet from the dwelling, and it was with difficulty the latter was preventing from taking fire. Mr. K's loss is a severe one; for the little all he had, of grain, hay, fodder, &c. was consumed in the barn.

THE MECKLENBURG "TRAGEDY."
In last week's paper, we briefly mentioned that a very tragic affair had taken place in Mecklenburg county; the last Charlotte paper contains the particulars attending it, which are even more shocking than report had represented them. It is with shame and confusion we perform our task as public journalists, in promulgating

to the world, that our population contained in its bosom a monster, bearing the externals of humanity, of impulses so savage, so demoniacal. We have had, indeed, a counterpart to the "Kentucky Tragedy" enacted in our state.

The Catawba Journal of the 28th ult. says, that "On the 18th inst. Robert Yandle went to his brother-in-law's, John Hartis, against whom he had some spite, and as soon as he entered the house, told him he had come on purpose to kill him. He immediately presented his rifle, which flashed; when Hartis sprung up and seized the rifle, and a considerable scuffle ensued; but Yandle overpowered him, and beat his brains out with the butt of the rifle. He then went to the house of James Morris, whither Hartis's wife had fled, and attempted to kill her; but she fortunately escaped, after being severely wounded by a blow from his rifle, by getting under a small building. Yandle then left the house, and after going about half a mile, met a young man by the name of Fisher, whom he had previously threatened to kill, fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder: Fisher ran, and Yandle pursued, in order to complete his murderous design; but before he could overtake him, Fisher reached a neighbor's house, and almost exhausted from the loss of blood, and Yandle desisted from the pursuit. He then went to the house of Mrs. Hooks, a widow woman, and attempted to lay violent hands on a young lady, who, he suspected, was about to be married to Fisher, whom he had previously attempted to kill: but she broke from his grasp, and fortunately succeeded in effecting her escape.

By this time the alarm had been given, and Philemon Morris, Esq. and Capt. Zebulon Morris came on to Charlotte, and made application to Judge Ruffin, who was then here, for authority to apprehend Yandle. He immediately issued a bench warrant, and directed the sheriff to take him, dead or alive. The sheriff started the same night, reached the neighborhood by sun-rise next morning, summoned a guard of about 20 men, surrounded the house of Yandle, where he had shut himself up and armed himself with a rifle and shot gun, and summoned him to surrender. This he positively refused to do, and attempted to fire at a part of the guard out of the garret window; several shots from them, however, but which did not take effect, caused him to retreat from that position. In a short time he made a second attempt, but was again driven back by a fire from the guard.

The guard remained secreted behind the spring-house, until the latter part of the day, without being able to effect their object; when the sheriff and the guard agreed to rush upon the house, which was instantly done. He was again summoned to surrender; but he replied, that he knew he would have to die if he gave himself up, and he would rather die than thus surrender. He then made several attempts to fire, both at the sheriff and guard, at length put his gun through a crack and snapped it at one of the guard, only a few paces distant; at that instant several of the guard fired at him, through the crack, but unfortunately missed him, and killed a little daughter of his, who was lying in bed. This was the first knowledge which either the sheriff or the guard had, that any other person was in the house besides Yandle—they had supposed he had either murdered his family, or sent them off. But it seems, as they were subsequently informed by his wife, that when his house was surrounded, he put her and his child in bed, covered them up, and declared, if they made the least noise, he would instantly put them to death. In the unfortunate death, therefore, of the little girl, not the least blame can be attached to any one but the wretched father.

Immediately on the firing of the guard, Yandle dropped his rifle, snatched up the shot gun, rushed out of a door on the opposite side of the house, and fired on the guard within four paces of the muzzle of his gun. At the moment he rushed out, however, two of the guard fired and shot him through; and to this circumstance it is doubtless owing that his fire did not take effect, as the wounds he received caused him to elevate his gun so that the shot passed over the heads of the guard. The remainder of the guard fired instantly, and he fell dead several paces from the door.

We have purposely gone into the details of this melancholy transaction, in order to remove misapprehensions and prevent false reports from getting into circulation.

[In our view, the editor of the Journal needed no excuse for "purposely going into the details of this melancholy transaction;" indeed, we don't know how he could have excused himself, had he neglected giving them. We are at a loss to know what harm *false reports* on the subject can do: "rumor, with her thousand tongues," could not have exaggerated the enormity, or increased the horror of the "transaction."]

We learn, from a paragraph in the Southern Advocate, that there were more than eight hundred civil suits on the docket of the circuit court

of Madison county, Alabama, standing for trial at the late term of that court; and that nearly all of them were disposed of in two weeks sitting. The good people of Alabama must "love litigation."

INDIAN TREATIES.
Gov. Ray, of Indiana, and the other persons associated with him for the purpose, have made two treaties of cession with the Indians in and adjoining that state;—one with the Potawatamies, by which a million of acres of land were obtained, for which the U. S. government pay them about 120,000 dollars, by instalments, and other articles, services, &c. to the value of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. The other treaty is with the Miami tribe of Indians, by which the U. S. acquire a million and a half of acres; and pay the Miamis, in cash and otherwise, about \$80,000, besides a permanent annuity of \$25,000 per annum, as long as they exist together as a tribe. The U. States had considerable claims against the Miamis, which are satisfied by this treaty.

WESTERN TENNESSEE.
The editor of the Jackson (Ten.) Gazette, has received a letter from a friend in North-Carolina, in which the writer inquires into the practicability of procuring water, by digging, on the highlands of the Western District of that state. He urges as an objection to that country, that on many of the highlands there are no springs; and that the fear of not procuring water, deters many citizens of North-Carolina from removing there. This objection we have often heard mentioned; and, if well-founded, would, naturally enough, have great influence in checking emigration. But the editor of the Gazette controverts this opinion by facts. He says: "In no part of the United States, west of the Alleghany, can good water be procured with less labor, than in this section of country. In this town, (Jackson) we have 25 or 30 wells, of as good water as can be procured any where; and in no instance has it been necessary to dig more than 35 feet for it." And he asserts that with few exceptions, water can be procured on the highest ridges in the district, at that depth. From the editor's remarks, we should infer (although he does not say so) that springs of good water are very scarce there. "But (says he) this obstacle can be easily remedied, with an expense of only 12 or 15 dollars." The remedy, we presume, lies in digging wells. About 1000 families, it is thought, will emigrate to that district this season. We hope those who have gone may better their condition; but fear some of them have left advantages and comforts behind which they will seek for in vain in the wilds of the west.

Joseph Spayde has lately been admitted to practise law in Berks county, Pennsylvania. A very appropriate name for a lawyer; for if Mr. Spayde is like most of his professional brethren, he will (figuratively speaking) dig the grave of many a poor client;—instead of, as is the case with the members of the legal profession in China, being obliged himself to enter the pit he digs.

New-York.—It is now ascertained, to a certainty, that De Witt Clinton is re-elected Governor of New-York; but by a majority of only about 2000 votes. In 1824, his majority was upwards of 6,000. About two hundred thousand votes are generally polled in that state, at the gubernatorial elections: Gov. Clinton received, in his contest with Col. Young, two years since, upwards of one hundred thousand votes; and Young more than 80,000. The people of New-York, we think, must have gone stark mad at the late election; for we cannot conceive how any one, "of sound mind," could prefer, for Governor of that great state, such a man as Wm. B. Rochester, to De Witt Clinton! the former in comparison with the latter, is no more than a rush-light to a brilliant meteor.

A vessel lately arrived at Wilmington, in this state, from the Island of Martinique, (in the West Indies) with the yellow fever on board; two of the crew died on the passage, and one after the arrival at Wilmington. Such measures were taken as prevented the disease from spreading in Wilmington.

New-Jersey.—In the late election by the Legislature of New-Jersey, of a senator in congress, E. Bateman received 28 votes, and Mr. Frelinhuysen 28; Bateman, being chairman of the council, voted (as he had a right to do) for himself, and was elected. Such a circumstance is of rare occurrence; it is not often a man has a chance to elect himself to so snug an office as U. S. senator for six years!

Five of the six representatives in congress from New-Jersey, our readers have already been told, are Doctors; Ephraim Bateman, the newly-elected senator, is also a disciple of Esculapius. If there be any virtue in physical legislation, there is not much danger of the body-politic of this state becoming diseased.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.
The White Flint Seed Wheat which the Board of Agriculture of this state ordered to be procured from the North, arrived at Fayetteville lately, and has been distributed to most of the Agricultural Societies throughout the state. The task for the Rowan society, arrived in Salisbury about two weeks since, and the wheat has been distributed among the members. It was received too late in the season for a fair experiment to be made of its capacity to resist the destructive effects of the Fy, (it being one of the peculiar

ar properties which give it a preference over other species of Wheat;) but the season too far advanced to sow, and preserve against next season.

We hope this wheat may fulfil the expectations raised of its superiority over other wheat; but we fear the prepossessions of our friends will prevent them from properly testing its value. We have already heard serious complaints made against it;—that it is badly sown by the weaver; and that it is full of garlic. These complaints, to our own knowledge, but too well founded. The proportion of garlic is so great, that, unless cleaned of it, flour would be unfit for use. We had procured the wheat to have been procured from the western part of New-York; but a kind of garlic scarcely ever gets among wheat in that part of the country, we can believe the seed sent to North-Carolina procured there, but from elsewhere,—perhaps from Maryland, where garlic is known to abound.

LATE FOREIGN EXTRACTS.
Turkey.—From Turkey, the latest news are dated September 11. It is to be no longer doubtful, that the fire, which has reduced so many thousands of Turks, Armenians, &c. to a state of houseless desolation, was caused by the Janissaries. At the time of its suppression, they covered the walls of Constantinople with placards, in which they threatened to return, even from the bottom of the sea, to avenge their wrong. The Government appears to be driven to the adoption of every measure which is thought of to prevent the disaffection of the people from assuming a form of violence. One of their measures is to keep down the price of provisions. The Sultan and his cabinet are described as in a state of gloomy apprehension as to the future.
Spain.—The accounts from Spain state the desertions from the Spanish army continue in an increasing degree, and have excited great alarm. The King has ordered to view the Royalist volunteers with distrust, in consequence of a disposition evidenced by them to espouse the cause of Don Carlos. Revolts had taken place among them in Murcia, Tarragona, and Arragon; also at Valladolid, Pinar de Rio. It was apprehended that the Spanish troops which had deserted into Portugal, would make a sudden incursion in Spanish Estremadura, either to obtain plunder or partisans. Another report which had currency, was that the priests encouraged these revolts and disaffection with a view to secure the government of Spain to themselves, seeing the impossibility of any efficient resistance being made to the Portuguese influence, in the present political state of things.

South America.—Our accounts from South America represent that country to be in a very unsettled condition; and indicate that a change in its political system must be made. It is even said that military despotism must be established, and that the supreme power has been conferred to Bolivar.
The Barcelona Gazette announces officially that in consequence of the non-payment by Spain of the accustomed tribute to the Dey of Algiers, he had sent a squadron to cruise along the coast of Spain.

A letter from an Englishman in Alexandria, Egypt, says, that the news of Lord Cochrane's leaving England for the Levant had caused a great sensation there, and it was feared that unpleasant consequences would result to the Englishmen residing there.
Talma, the celebrated Tragedian, was still lying dangerously ill.

The Nuremberg Correspondent announces that the Ministers sent by the different Courts to assist in the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, have received an invitation to assist at the ceremony of his coronation as King of Poland, at Vansovie. It is expected that on this occasion a number of promotions will be made in the Polish army.
Turkey.—Many individuals have been arrested and exiled or put to death. The discontent of the people daily increases, and is more and more marked.

On the 7th inst. there was a grand Council at the Porte. A firman was read in the mosque forbidding all conversation respecting public affairs at the late fire. Any man who violates this order is to be strung up on the spot; and females who contravene it, are to be tied up in a bag, and thrown into the sea.

A *Sofa* had his tongue cut out to day, for using sacrilegious language against the Sanjdish Sheriff. He was then conducted to Kadekonti, (ancient Chalcedony) where he will probably be put to death.
Colonel Soyev, Aid de Camp of Bolivar, has arrived at Paris. It is said he carried to M. de Pradt a certificate for a pension of 15,000 francs, from the Colombian Government.

The astronomers of Moscow announce that this year the winter in Russia will be as severe as that of 1814.
A Spanish zebeck, from Marseilles, was captured Sept. 23d, seven leagues from Barcelona, by an Algerine schooner. The crew escaped in the boat.
A letter from Marseilles, Oct. 3, says: "The frigate for Egypt is expected to be got up in a few days. A second frigate of 60 guns for the Pacha is on the stocks."

A few days ago the corvette L'Amazone sailed for Alexandria, under the French flag, and with a French crew. Recent letters received from Alexandria announce that the cotton crop will be abundant, but its quality is not good. They also mention a very warm altercation having arisen between the Pacha and General Boyer.

The revenue of France, the first nine months of this year, exceeds that of the same period of 1825, by upwards of 18,000,000 francs.

The legislature of Maryland, at their last session, repealed a law of that state which prohibited Jews from holding any office under the laws of the state. Since that time, two Jews have been appointed Representatives to the Assembly from Baltimore.

BOSTON, NOV. 4.

We are authorised and requested to state, that the biography, with the political writings and correspondence of Samuel Adams, is in a state of forwardness, advancing with as much rapidity as its nature and importance will admit.

A duel was fought in Kentucky the 7th ult. by a Mr. Walker, of New Orleans, and Dr. Wm. Worthington, of Washington City. The first fire, the former gentleman was shot dead.

From Baltimore, we hear that the General Assembly of the Manumission Societies was actually held in that city last week, tho' the papers of that city prudentially have been wholly silent on the subject. We do not learn that any proceedings took place calculated to give uneasiness to those with whose concerns Societies of this description interfere unwarrantably, where they interfere at all. There was a good deal of discussion, with open doors. The most decisive measures resulting from the meeting, seem to have been a recommendation to petition Congress to appropriate money for transporting abroad such slaves as may from time to time be manumitted. This recommendation proposes nothing contrary to the Constitution, or hostile to the interests of the South; and we are glad to learn that a majority of the General Assembly had no worse projects in view.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island have passed a resolution to request the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress, to use their influence to procure the passage of a general bankruptcy law.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The National Intelligencer notices a volume just published in Washington, comprising all the treaties which have been made between the United States and the various Indian tribes within our borders. It appears from one of the tables in the work, that the amount of land acquired by the United States from the Indians down to the year 1814, exclusive of the great purchases from the Creeks and Cherokees, in Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina, is,

In Ohio,	24,854,888 acres
In Indiana,	16,343,685
In Illinois,	19,384,740
In Louisiana,	2,420,000
In Alabama,	19,583,560
In Mississippi,	12,735,331
In Missouri,	6,693,383
In Michigan Territory,	7,367,700
In Arkansas Territory, & west,	55,451,904 acres.

Making an aggregate of 214,219,865. The amount of annuities, exclusive of the purchase money at each session, is given as follows.

Amount of permanent annuities,	\$108,375
Amount of limited annuities,	116,309
Aggregate of annuities,	\$24,675

Out of 175,000 inhabitants in the city of New York, there are but 15 coloured persons entitled to vote. That too many.

Washington Irving.—The report in Blackwood, that Washington Irving intended marrying the quondam wife of Napoleon, appears to be a fabrication.

A Lodge of Masons in Baltimore has issued proposals for publishing a weekly paper under the title of "The Recorder of Masonry and Literary Gazette."

As it should be.—A Miss Matilda Bohm, of Mercer county, Ky., has recovered three thousand dollars damages, in an action of slander against James Cardwell.

Messrs. Carey and Lea will commence on the 1st of March, 1827, the publication of The American Quarterly Review. Mr. Walsh, we presume, will become its editor. There is no deficiency of literary talent in this city, and the total absence of a work of this kind has long been a subject of regret and surprise. The undertaking has fallen into able hands, and there remains not a question of its entire success.

They that take no delight in the exercise of virtue, could take no delight in heaven, either in the employment or in the inhabitants thereof.

Martin Van Buren.—An intelligent gentleman from Vermont, informs us that Governor Van Ness lost his election to the Senate of the United States, from Vermont, merely from the fact, that Mr. Van Buren, who is well known to be an active and zealous member of the Opposition, had paid him a visit a short time previous to the election.

Middlesex Gazette.

[And is Mr. Van Buren so tainted with intrigue and corruption, as, in the estimation of the people of Vermont, to contaminate every man he visits? Van Buren is a giant at intrigue, it must be confessed; but his merely visiting Gov. Van Ness, ought not to have impaired the people's confidence in the latter.—Gov. Van Ness, it is said, would have made a much abler Senator than his successful opponent, Mr. Seymour.]

Ed. Caro.

We have received the Macon Telegraph, published in Macon, Georgia. It is printed on an imperial sheet, in a handsome style of typography; and the first number gives evidence of being conducted with respectability.

Gen. J. A. KSON in GEORGIA.

Mr. Myers has laid on the table of the house of representatives of the Georgia Legislature, a preamble and resolution, on the subject of the next Presidency; of which the following is the conclusion.

Resolved, That the people of this State look with confidence to the election of Andrew Jackson, to the high and responsible office of President, as a Hero, Statesman, and Patriot whose services in times of difficulty and danger were freely rendered to the country, whose moderation, purity of character, and acquiescence in the voice of the majority, fully evince his Republicanism, and his attachment to the Laws and the Constitution; whose energy of mind, soundness of judgment and discretion in the Senate and in the field, eminently qualify him for, and entitle him to an office, in which the exercise of those qualities are required, and the display of those virtues constantly elicited.

The notorious Joseph Wier has been taken, in Lincoln county. He was first apprehended, better than a year since, for robbing a store in Lincoln; but on examination, was admitted to bail: he was afterwards taken into custody, for kidnapping in company with Kennedy, (since convicted, and condemned to be hung) Jones, and others, a number of negroes in Lincoln county, and taking them south for sale; and for this, was confined in Lincoln jail: but the people of Lincoln, fearing that mischief might be plotted there, removed Twitty to Salisbury, and Wier to Charlotte jail: the latter, however, soon managed, by some slight-of-hand means, to open the door of his "prison-house," and walk off. (For this escape, the sheriff, jailer, and a guard that was summoned to attend at the jail, were all indicted at the last term of Mecklenburg superior court; but were all entirely acquitted.)

Wier, it seems, after his escape from Charlotte jail, went home to his family in Lincoln county, about 12 miles from the court-house; where he was apprehended, by a party of gentlemen from Lincoln. He has been taken to Charlotte, in order that the reward offered for his apprehension, may be claimed. But we understand he will be taken back to Lincoln jail, for safe-keeping, until next superior court, when he will doubtless have his trial. We learn there was much rejoicing in Lincoln, on its being made known that Wier was taken, so great is the public indignation against him, for his manifold misdeeds.

Very Complimentary.—An Albany paper calls Mr. Rochester, the late candidate for Governor of New York, "A blushing boy, a small beer politician, a political renegade, a third rate attorney, and obscure village politician;" and the Evening Post describes him as an almost beardless boy, alike incapable and unknown." Truly if Judge Rochester deserves all this flattery, much may be expected from him if he goes to Tacubaya.

The GOLD MINES.

The Washington City Telegraph makes the following remarks on the Gold Mines in this section of the country. Whether fact or fable predominates in this paragraph, we will not (if we can) say:

The quantity of gold that is daily found in and about Montgomery county, is becoming so very important, that the officers of the mint of the United States have offered eagles, ready coined, weight for weight, for the gold bullion as it comes from the mines; but in Philadelphia there have lately been established no less than eight gold beaters, who offer to give four per cent. more than the current coin; for they find the gold so pure and ductile, that nothing can exceed the excellence of the gold leaf made thereof.

Seven waggons passed through this city lately, in one day, from Connecticut, laden with all kinds of tin ware, dry goods, cutlery, and various wares and merchandise, on their way to the gold mines of Montgomery. They mean principally to establish themselves at Salisbury, where the gold will be taken in barter, and thus a very lucrative trade is carried on. The Banks we hear, are greatly benefitted in North Carolina by

the gold found, for they receive bullion for their paper, which enables them to issue more and with perfect safety.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

A friend of ours, now residing in Paris, writes, under date of Sept. 8, as follows: "Our old countryman, John Randolph, has been some days in Paris. It is said that he visits nobody, and does not like to have it known that he is here. I saw a gentleman two or three days since, who has been travelling with him in England. He says John is tired of Europe, down hearted, and intends returning soon to the United States. When he was in Liverpool, he attended the theatre, and, John Randolph like, seated himself in the pit. His outlandish dress, and his queer figure and physiognomy, attracted the notice of a John Bull blackguard, who began making him the butt of his ridicule. He had not made many sallies before Mr. Randolph fixed his keen eye on the young jester; and said to him in a stern voice, 'Let him who jeers the Tartar beware of the dirk!' The poor fellow thought he had indeed encountered a Turk, and, frightened half out of his senses, suspended his insolence, and took himself out of the atmosphere of the hero of Roanoke."

Worcester Spy.

GENERAL MINA.

It is stated in the Journal des Debats of Sept. 26th, that the Princess Regent of Portugal had just created two new military corps of five thousand men each, which were to be commanded by the celebrated Spanish patriot Mina, with the Spanish General, Alava, the friend and former Aid de camp of Wellington, as his second officer.

Should this information be correct, a crisis in the affairs of Spain must soon be at hand, the issue of which can scarcely be doubted.

At the superior Court of Rockingham county, held last week, the suit of Sarah Linden versus John Martin, for a breach of promise of marriage, occupied the court two days, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of three thousand four hundred dollars. Bartlett Yancy and Turner, Esquires, counsel for plaintiff John Morehead and Thos. Settle, Esquires, for defendant.

Raleigh Register.

On the 18th ultimo, Mr. Balch introduced, into the House of Representatives of Tennessee, a bill to make good all grants issued by North-Carolina on entries below Brown's line; which passed its first reading. A resolution has also been introduced into the legislature of Tennessee relative to the creation of a fund for the support of common schools and academies in each county in the state.

Cotton.—We regret that we are compelled to notice a decline in the price of this article. The falling off is not a very material one, but it shows unsteadiness in the market instead of that progressive improvement which we had anticipated. Advices from Liverpool, up to the 14th October, shews a decline in the price.

Fayetteville Journal, 22d Nov.

The Federal court, sitting in Raleigh, rose on Saturday morning, 18th inst. In the case of Rev. Jonathan Whitaker vs. Rev. Frederick Freeman, for a libel, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, of \$1800, subject to the opinion of the court. Mr. Gaston attorney for plaintiff; Geo. E. Badger, and Henry Seawell, for defendant.

Plaster for a Broken Breast.

Take half a pound of mutton tallow, four ounces of bees-wax, and rosin sufficient, so as not to make it too hard; melt them together; add a gill of good spirits; let it simmer over a gentle fire until the spirits are evaporated. Spread it on soft leather (or strong linen) so as to cover the breast, with a hole for the nipple.

Married.

In Stokes county, on the 16th ult. by Thomas Wilson, Esq. Mr. David Miller to Miss Lydia Stivers. Also, on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Samuel R. Hubner, Mr. John Brendle to Miss Nancy Sides. Also, on the 19th ult. by the same, Mr. Henry Spach to Miss Catharine Holder. Also, on the 27th ult. by Petree, Esq. Mr. Franklin Burcham to Miss Dorothy Chitty.

DIED.

In this town, on the 9th ult. Mr. Samuel Price, tailor, aged 31 years.

Also in this county, on the 27th ult. Mr. Thos. Todd, formerly a merchant in this town, aged about 31 years.

At the residence of Maj. Joseph Mickle, in Kershaw district, (S. C.) on the 8th inst. Mr. Samuel Breed, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Breed enrolled himself among the patriots of '76 at an early age, and continued in the service of his country until May, 1780, when he was taken a prisoner at the surrender of fort Moultrie, and paroled with Major Eli Kershaw and others, to Camden, where he continued a citizen until within a few years.

At his residence in Kentucky, on the 16th ult. in the 76th year of his age, Col. Richard C. Anderson, father of the late R. C. Anderson, our Minister to Colombia. Col. A. was a native of Virginia, and embarked in the revolutionary war, at an early and gloomy period; was an intelligent and persevering officer, and served, for

a considerable period, as one of the Aides de camp of the virtuous and valiant Lafayette. Few men were more extensively known in the State where he resided, or more universally beloved than Col. Anderson.

Far Markets.

The New-York Daily Advertiser of the 1st inst. quotes Upland, old and new, at 11 a 11½ and 11½ cents; a few parcels fine old and new taken for home consumption, at 12 a 12½ cents, with a languor in the market since the arrival of the advices of the 16th October.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Nov. 22.

Cotton, \$9 5 a 9 80; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$6 a 6½; wheat, \$1 a 1 0; whiskey, 45 a 50; peach brandy, 60 a 75; apple do. 50 55; corn, 50 a 70; bacon, 14 a 15; salt, Turkeys, 12 a 15; muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 18 19; 3d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 30; flaxseed, 50 a 55; tallow, 10; beeswax, 26 a 27; rice 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 3 a 3½, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, \$4 a 4½; manufactured, 3 a 30 pr. cwt.

CAMDEN PRICES, Nov. 18.

Cotton, 9 a 9 25; corn, 62½ to 75; bacon, 12½ to 15; whiskey, 60 a 60; brandy, peach 65; 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHEW PRICES, NOV. 24.

Cotton 9½ a 10 cents; Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 15, and retails at 18 and 20; Flour 7 a 8 Dollars; Beef 4 a 6; Lard 12 a 15 very little in market.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Nov. 20.

Cotton, S. Island, 1 a 22; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santer, 16 a 18 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cts.; Whiskey, 41 a 42 cts.; Bacon, 10; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9½ a 11½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 21 a 23; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18 Inf. to good. 3 to 16. Georgia Bank Bills.—1 to 1½ per cent. discount North-Carolina Do.—2½ to 3 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—For Uplands we continue our quotations, 24 a 25 though the market is expected to open 4 a 5 cent lower.

Groceries, &c.—In Groceries, generally, there has been a fair demand this week; the stock of most articles is very limited. We have to notice some improvement in Sugars and Domestic Liquors.—Brown Hava Sugar, there is none in market; Muscovado 9½ a 11; New Orleans, but one lot in first hands selling at 10½; we quote it 9 12 a 11; Jamaica and St. Croix, 1 a 2; Lard, 17 a 21; Pimento, none; Holland Gin, 75 1 5, as in quality. Cognac Brandy, 110 a 130, as in quality. Of Whiskey, sales have been made in bbls. at 40 cents; in bbls. at 43.

By Saturday's Mail.

We learn from the Raleigh Register, of the 28th ult. that the Board of Trustees of the Raleigh Academy have elected the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman, of this town, Principal of that Institution, in place of the Rev. Dr. M. Poeters, resigned. And the Register states that Mr. Freeman will enter on the duties of that office on the 1st Monday in January next.

In the late election for a representative in Congress from the Raleigh district, Gen. Barringer received 1275 votes, and Mr. Mebane 1254; Barringer's majority 21.

Mr. Secretary Clay, at our last dates from Washington, had left that city on a visit to his son at West Point, (New York.) The Washington Telegraph says it is not more than three weeks since that son was at Washington to see his parents; and hints that Mr. Clay has other objects in view in visiting New York.—Mr. Johnson, senator from Louisiana, accompanies the Secretary.

Mr. Sergeant sailed from Philadelphia, in the ship Hornet, for South America, on the 27th or 28th ult. unaccompanied by his Secretary, William B. Rochester. A dinner was given by the Lawyers of Philadelphia, (as also one by the citizens,) to Mr. Sergeant, previous to his sailing on his mission. Mr. Poinsett, U. States minister to Mexico, we believe, is to be associated with Mr. Sergeant, in representing the United States at the Congress of Tucubaya. Mr. Anderson, minister to Colombia, lately deceased, and Mr. Poinsett, should, in our view, have been deputed to the South American congress, instead of appointing an especial minister for that purpose. They were near the spot; and could have attended with less expense, and with a better understanding of the policy of the Southern Republics, than any one sent on short notice from the U. S.—Ed. West. Caro.

We saw this morning a counterfeit \$50 bill, purporting to have been issued by the United States Bank at Philadelphia, which was offered to one of our citizens. It was not signed by either President or Cashier, but had it been, the whole appearance of the note was too faulty to have escaped detection.

Raleigh Register.

SMALL POX.

It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that there are now nearly forty cases of small pox on Staten Island; and that there have been about one third of that number of deaths from this loathsome disease, within a short time past.

Balt. Pat. 24th ult.

Reclaimed Land.—Mr. David Justice, Jr. of this county made the present sea-

son, seventeen barrels of Corn, two waggons loads of Pumpkins and a large quantity of Peas, from one acre and ten poles of ground, and he has now the prospect of a fine crop of Turnips from the same soil. This land was marshy and usually covered with water, but having been drained and cleared, was cultivated for the first time, this season.

Raleigh Register.

The Cincinnati Gazette announces the election of Gen. M'Halton, as a Representative to Congress from the State of Kentucky, in the place of Col. James Johnson, deceased.—Nat. Jour. 15th ult.

General Pitcher is elected Lieutenant Governor of New York, by a considerable majority over Mr. Huntington, who ran on the same ticket with Gov. Clinton.

Joseph Nourse, the Register of the United States Treasury, has held the responsible office which he fills ever since the Treasury Department was first organized under Alexander Hamilton, in September 1789, a period of 37 years; and is, we believe, the only officer of the United States government who stands in that situation.

Nat. Jour.

Mammoth Beet!—Horace D. Bridges, Esq. of Chatham county, sent to a gentleman of this city, last week, a Beet, measuring in length 24 inches, in circumference 28 inches, and which weighed eleven pounds!

Raleigh Reg. 28th ult.

Accounts received from the neighboring district in Kentucky, induce a belief that Dr. John F. Henry is elected to Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of his brother, Robert P. Henry, Esq.

Nashville Whig.

Will be Rented.

On the first day of January next, to the highest bidder, the large and commodious House and Lot, situated on Main street, a few doors east of the Court House, in the town of Salisbury, belonging to the heirs of the late F. Couper.

THOMAS HOLMES, Guardian.

Dec. 1st, 1826.

341

Masonic Celebration.

The anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated at Statesville, by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, on the 27th of Dec. next. An address will be delivered by brother M. L. Hill. Brethren of neighboring Lodges are invited to attend.

JAMES THOMPSON, Secy.

Nov. 22d, 1826.

442

Public Sale.

On Tuesday, the 30th of December next, there will be sold, at the late residence of William S. Alexander, dec'd. in Cabarrus county, the following property, viz:

- Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs;
- Hay, Fodder, and Oats;
- 36 bales of COTTON;
- One set of Smith's Tools;
- Farming Utensils;
- Household Furniture;
- His Library of Books;

together with other articles, not enumerated; where due attendance, and a reasonable credit, will be given by

ALPHONSO ALEXANDER, PHILANDER ALEXANDER.

Nov. 11, 1826.

339

Land at Public Sale.

The heirs of the late Benjamin Jones, Sen., deceased, will offer for sale, on Tuesday of our next County Court, in the Town of Wilkesboro, that Tract of Land wherein said Jones formerly lived, consisting of 30 acres, lying within two miles of the town, about 120 acres of which are cleared, of the first-rate river bottom, sufficient to raise 2,000 bushels of corn; the balance well timbered. Lying so near the town, well watered, in a healthy place, is considered valuable. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP ROBINETT, BENJAMIN JONES, WILLIS THURMOND, MOSES CANN, JOHN MARTIN, Sen., JESSE ROBINETT,

Heirs at Law.

Wilkesboro, N. C. Nov. 7, 1826.

339

Public Notice.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS!

On the night of the 11th inst. a dark bay mare was stolen from my premises, in Stokes county, on Dan river, 12 miles north of Stokes court-house: the mare was six years old, over 5 feet high, black mane and tail; no other marks recollected. I will give \$25 for the mare and thief—so that the villain is confined in jail, and brought to justice; and all reasonable expenses paid.

SAMUEL WELSH, Sen.

Nov. 12, 1826.

6412

Taken up and Committed.

To the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is L. P. K., 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826.

24

NOTICE.—The subscriber wishes to inform the public, that Samuel Fitzgerald has been left in trust with property, money, &c. and has run away without making a fair return of other. It will be well to guard against him.

WM. NORRIS,

Fredell county, Nov. 20, 1826.

19

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826:
David Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock; petition
for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant,
is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore
ordered by court, that publication be made
three months in the Western Carolinian, giving
notice to her that she make her personal ap-
pearance before the Judge of our Superior
Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for
said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in
Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th
Monday of March next, then and there to an-
swer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it
will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte,
and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said
Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the
4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in
the 51st year of our Independence.
LAWSON HENDERSON, CTK.
Price adv. \$4. 3m30

State of North Carolina, Wilkes county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oc-
tober term, 1826: Vincent Reid vs. David
Greer; original attachment: Summons as gar-
nishment, William Judd, Joel Vannoy, John Tom-
linson, and Thomas W. Wilson. It appearing to
the court, that the defendant in this case is an
inhabitant of another State; it is ordered by the
court, that publication be made in the Western
Carolinian six weeks, that unless the defendant
appear at our next court of pleas and quarter
sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at
the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first
Monday after the fourth Monday in January next,
replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment
will be taken against him to the amount of
plaintiff's demand. Test: R. MARTIN, CTK.
November 12th, 1826. 144e

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:
IN the Court of Equity, October term, 1826.
Aaron Jenkins vs. Moses Jenkins, and
others. It appearing to the Court, that Joseph
Gheen, Moses Jenkins, Hugh Jenkins, Samuel
Jenkins, David Kilpatrick and Mary his wife,
Jenkins Kilpatrick, Mary Kilpatrick, Susannah
Kilpatrick, Polly Jenkins, David Jenkins, James
Evans and Ann his wife, David Robinson,
Richard Robinson, Matthew Stuart and Eliza-
beth his wife, and David Cowan, are not inhabi-
tants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that
unless the said defendants named in the com-
plainant's bill, appear at the next term of this
court to be held at the Court House in Salisbury,
on the second Monday after the fourth Monday
in March next, and plead, answer or demur to
the complainant's bill for contribution, it will
be taken pro confesso as to them, and decree
entered accordingly. Ordered, that this notice
be published for six weeks in the Western
Carolinian. SAML. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
October 30th, 1826. 6:39
Price adv. \$2.50

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oc-
tober Sessions, 1826. Alexander Hogan vs.
Asa Thompson: Original attachment, levied on
Tan Yard, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that the defendant in this case is
not an inhabitant of this State, ordered, there-
fore, that publication be made six weeks in the
Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant,
that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county
at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Mon-
day of January next, then and there plead,
replevy, or demur, judgment final will be taken
against him according to plaintiff's demand.
6:39 DAN'L COLEMAN, CTK.

North Carolina, Buncombe county:
COURT of Equity, October term, 1826: James
Greenlee vs. George and James Scott; Tho-
mas Moore summoned as garnisher, &c. In
this case, it having been made appear to the
satisfaction of the court that the defendants are
not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that
publication be made in the "Western Carolinian"
two months, notifying them to appear at the
next term of said court, at the court-house in
Asheville, on the first Monday in January next,
then and there to plead, answer or demur to the
plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final
will be taken by default.
8:43 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:
COURT of Equity, Oct term, 1826: Jesse
Kerby, Executor of Samuel Kerby, decd.,
vs. John Houser, vs. Isaac Conrad, Samuel
Stewart, Reuben Stewart, and David Stewart;
Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of
the court, that David Stewart, one of the de-
fendants in this case, does not reside within the
limits of this State; it is therefore ordered, that
publication be made in the Western Carolinian,
primed at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless
the said David Stewart appears at the next Court
of Equity to be held for Stokes county, at the
Court House in Germantown, on the third Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in March next, and
plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the
same will be taken pro confesso against him at
that term, and the case set down for hearing
ex parte. Copy from minutes.
6:40 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct.
Sessions, 1826: Benjamin Magnus vs.
John Roberts, admr's of Wm. Magnus, vs.
Joseph Magnus; Original attachment, levied in
the hands of Samuel Green, garnisher. It ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this
case, that the defendant, Joseph Magnus, is not
an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore,
that publication be made in the Western Caro-
linian six weeks, that the defendant, Joseph
Magnus, appear at our next Court of pleas and
Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county
of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherford-
ton, on the 2nd Monday in January next, then
and there to plead, answer or demur, or judg-
ment by default will be entered up against him
and made final.
Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court,
at office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in
September, 1826. ISAAC CRATON, c. c.
Price adv. \$3. 6:42

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oc-
tober Term, 1826: James Kindall vs. John
Freeman; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by
the court, that publication be made in the Wes-
tern Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the
defendant appear at the next county court, to be
held for the county of Montgomery, at the court
house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in
January next, replevy or plead, judgment will
be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's de-
mand, and a decree of condemnation made.
JOHN B. MARTIN, CTK.
Price adv. \$3. 50. 6:42

40 Dollars Reward!

ABOUT ten days since, two white men, Wil-
liam Love, Jr. and Joseph Kirk, Jr. left this
county, having with them some negroes, to
whom they have no just title. Love is rather
under the common size, slender made, and
stoop-shouldered; has sandy hair, and is about
25 or 26 years old; and seems to be a man of
intelligence and address. Kirk is a robust, port-
ly man, and well made; about 35 years old,
has dark hair, and is very fond of spirits. These
men carried with them the following negroes,
viz: Will, (Little) a bright Mulatto, he is
about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 18 years of
age, is a sour, surly-looking fellow, has little to
say; said Will is a free boy, and bound to said
Love, whose object it seems to be to run him
off and sell him. Also, two negro children,
one about 18 or 20 months old, the other about
5 months old; both quite black, and about the
same size. The title of said children is in dis-
pute. They are also supposed to have with
them a Mulatto Girl, named Mary, the property
of George M'Nath; she is a tall well formed
girl, pert and ready spoken, quite shrewd and
sensible; she is about 20 years old. I will give
the above reward of \$40. for the apprehension
and confinement in any jail, of all said negroes,
or ten dollars for either of them.—information
being given, so that they may be had.

GEORGE M'NATH.

Chatham county, A. C. 340

Nov. 10th, 1826.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry
Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the
5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of
JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very
black, a flat nose, two or three of his front up-
per teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal
sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the
name of ANNETT, wife of Joe; she is quite
small, about 35 years old, of a yellow complexion,
hallow small feet, very active. smokes and chews
tobacco. Any person who will take up said
negroes, and confine them in any jail, and in-
form us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaster, China
Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be
got again, shall receive \$1. reward, and all
reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST,
HENRY CRESS.

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber's farm in
Cabarrus county, on the 20th
of October, ultimo, a chestnut-
sored, rel HORSE, about 14 hands high,
with a ball face, a glass eye, and all four of his
feet white, the white extending nearly to his
knees. Any person who will give me information
of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his
trouble, and all expenses paid. Information
on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed
to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

MOSES W. MOORE.
Nov. 6, 1826. 360f

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term
of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out let-
ter of administration on the estate of James
Dickey, late of Rowan county, decd. gives no-
tice to all persons indebted to said estate, to
make immediate payment; and those having
claims against it, will present them, properly
vouched for, within the time limited by law,
otherwise they will be barred a recovery, ac-
cording to act of assembly in such case made
and provided. WM. B. WILSON, admr.
Nov. 23, 1826. 3m30

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a Tan
Yard, situated in the south-western part of
Iredell county; which has attached to it all the
necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on
the Tanning and Currying Business; which he
is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years.
He also has a black man, who understands the
business of tanning, who he will either sell, or
hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned
premises. This establishment will afford a very
good business to any one who will carry it on
properly; and a great bargain may be expected
by the person taking it. All applications will
be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to
Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C.
November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.

Judge Murphy's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several per-
sons in whose hands Tickets had been
placed for sale, to make returns to the Com-
missioner of the Tickets which they had sold, the
drawing of this Lottery did not commence at
the time appointed; though it appeared proba-
ble, from the returns made, that a sufficient
number had been sold to justify a commence-
ment of the drawing. All persons having tick-
ets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to
continue the sale of them until the 5th of No-
vember next, and then report to the commis-
sioner, Dr. James Webb, at Hillsboro, how many
Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.
The drawing will commence on the 4th Mon-
day in November next; and it is hoped that
a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by
that time, to justify the Commissioner in con-
tinuing the drawing from day to day, until it can
be completed.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for sale at
the Office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury,
\$5 each. The scheme (which will be found
on the first page of our paper) is a very good
one, and holds out as great a chance to adven-
turers for obtaining Prizes, as that of any lottery
now before the public. The prospect of direct
personal gain is the first and greatest inducement
with all who purchase lottery tickets; but there are others, and scarcely less powerful
inducements, for citizens of North-Carolina to
purchase tickets in this lottery; every cent
that is expended in this way, indirectly benefit
all the people in the State, by contributing
towards the publication of a correct "History
of North-Carolina;" and will also minister to
the relief of one of the most esteemed and use-
ful citizens of the State.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1826. 271f

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county:
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oc-
tober Term, 1826: Durcan McLaue vs. John
Woodie; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by
the court that publication be made in the Wes-
tern Carolinian for four weeks, that unless the
defendant appear at the next county court to be
held at the court house, in Lawrenceville, on
the first Monday in January next, replevy or
plead, judgment will be entered for the amount
of the plaintiff's demand. Pr. fee, \$2.
JOHN B. MARTIN, CTK.
6:41

The Muse.

FROM THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1827.
THE BURIED MAID.
And they have laid thee in the narrow cell,
Midst of the beautiful bow! for the cold clay
To be the bridegroom, till the eternal day,
When the loud trumpet's judgment roll shall swell,
Be it—what the Almighty deems a well.
But who that saw thee eye's bright glances play,
Thy cheek's fair blush, that mock'd the bloom of May,
In late-coming dream of death's dimming spell?
To capture Love had sought the blissful hour
Soon will I lead along with Rymen's train,
To trace the blushing virgin and the swain,
And hope believed and lighted by her bowers.
Sudden the scene was changed—the radiant flower
Sunk in sweet death, and love's glad song was vain. O. W. C.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

It rains: What boy loves a rainy day?
Not that she gushes on her bed,
Zephyrs around her neck and silver locks
Upon a graceful neck—no yet she
Who sports her tassel'd parasol along
The walks, bean-crowded, on some sunny noon,
Or trips in muslin, in a winter's light,
On a cold sleigh ride—in a distant hall,
She loves a rainy day who sweeps the hearth,
And through the shut needle, or applies
The salve to throb or threat-bare aches;
Who blesses mother she has friends and home;
Who, in the pining of the storm, will think
Of some poor neighbour that she can befriend;
Who tries the lamp at night, and reads aloud
To a young brother, takes her lover to hear,
Or waits cheerfully abroad, to watch
The bed-gale of some sick and suffering friend,
Admiring that best of medicine,
Kindness and tender care, and cherishing hope!
Such are not dead, even on a rainy day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MODERATE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The Thetis, transport ship, com-
manded by Lieut. Hopkins, which
lately arrived in England from the Pa-
cific Ocean, had occasion to touch at
the Island of Mocho for water, the
only inhabitant on which was an Eng-
lish seaman, the name of Joseph
Richardson, a native of Adlington,
near Ashford, in Kent; who, like
another Robinson Crusoe, or Alexan-
der Selkirk, had made choice of such a
solitary, houseless spot, upwards of
three years since, for a residence,
when he was landed at his own urgent
desire, from a Patriot ship of war,
commanded by Capt. Robinson. The
island is about sixty miles in circumfer-
ence, and about sixty miles from the
coast of Chili, in latitude 39, South.
It is very seldom visited by ships, as
it does not afford necessary supplies
of wood, but it does of water in abun-
dant. It is remarkably fertile, and
abounds with hogs and horses. Rich-
ardson has cultivated two gardens, on
the vegetable produce of which, with
pork, young horse flesh, and wild pi-
geons, he lives. He hunts the former
animals with dogs, a fine breed of
which he has broken; the pigeons are
so numerous that he has little diffi-
culty in obtaining them, and a few other
kinds of birds; though the only fire-
arms he possesses is an old musket,
with a broken lock, which he dischar-
ges by means of a match; but by pa-
tient watching under the trees, he con-
trives, with such defective means, to
vary his diet as often as he wishes.—
About nine months since, the Indians
hearing of his desolate situation though
not at all disposed to join in commu-
nity, landed two of their native girls
on the island. Richardson instantly
made choice of one of them as his
consort, and proclaimed her Queen
of the Island, and the other he calls
his cook. The distinction between
these individuals was quite perceptible
on the present visit. Richardson hav-
ing no means of amusement beside
the necessary employment of obtaining
subsistence, at his own request, Lieut.
Hopkins supplied him with a bible and
prayer book. Lieut. H. offered to
take him off the island, but he refused
to leave it, declaring his determination
of passing his life in his own govern-
ment. He had commenced erecting
a fort to protect himself from the In-
dians. There was no present appear-
ance of any increase of his subjects.

STANDARD OF RECTITUDE.

A man should early fix a standard
of rectitude in his own mind; should
frequently, in private, measure his ac-
tions thereby; should note his devia-
tions therefrom, and at the same time,
by his observations on other people,
should endeavour to improve this ideal
standard, on which, however, he should
admit no alteration, without the most
serious conviction. Such a man will
act with confidence—his conduct will
be marked with fortitude, while he
will obviate the errors of obstinacy.

Stratus swim up in the surface, but
pearls lie at the bottom. Shewy parts
strike every common eye, but solid
ones are only to be discerned by the
most accurate observers of the human
head and human heart.

Do not accustom yourself to swear,
for there are words enough in the Eng-
lish language sufficiently expressive of
all our passions.

REQUITED LOVE.

What words can be more delightful
to the human ear, than the unexpected
effusions of generosity and affection
from a beloved woman! A young gen-
tleman, after great misfortunes, came
to a lady he had long courted, and told
her his circumstances were become so
reduced, that he actually wanted five
guineas: "I am very glad to hear it,"
said she. "Is this your affection for
me?" he replied in a tone of despon-
dency. "Why are you glad?" "Be-
cause," she answered, "if you want
five guineas I can put you in possession
of five thousand."

MISERIES OF A BALL ROOM.

Lamentation first.—After repeated
warnings to be at your place of ren-
dezvous; prepared to glide gaily
through the "mazy dance," at a re-
markably early hour—to be obliged,
through the tardiness of the managers
in distributing the tickets, and the diffi-
culty the company causes in replying
to their numbers, to sit still two or
three hours, filled with anxious and
disappointed expectation.

2. To be engaged to dance with a
partner who blunders all the way down
a contra dance, after receiving ten or
a dozen first rate invitations.

3. The plague of the complicated evo-
lution called "right and left," from the
awkwardness of some and the inatten-
tion of others.

4. To have for your own partner,
or your next neighbor, a gentleman
with a frock coat.

5. To have a new pair of gloves ru-
ined on account of your partner's ne-
glecting to wear his; or in plain Eng-
lish, to have your neat white kids fall
a sacrifice to his parsimony.

6. Through the indifference of the
company, to have a continuation of
mistakes, while dancing your favorite
figure.

7. While in the act of taking your
very much admired balance, to be tripped
up with your untied shoe-string.

8. While going down the middle,
with quick music, to be delighted with
the sight of your comb upon the floor,
and your hair flowing upon your
shoulders.

9. Dancing half the night with a
pair of shoes far too tight in length
and breadth—unmentionables on every
toe.

JEMIMA SENSITIVE.

Additional Misery...by a Gentleman.
A verbal invitation given in so
equivocal a manner, that you find your-
self, on the appointed evening, wait-
ing on a friend who had no thoughts
of seeing you.

"If you trust before you try,
You may repent before you die."

This proverbial distich presents a
good lesson of caution and circumspec-
tion, not to choose a friend rashly, or
make persons our confidants, by in-
trusting them with our secrets and pri-
vate concerns, before we have proved
their integrity. It is also a good cau-
tion against making a purchase upon
the representations of others, without
ascertaining whether the things are
equal in value to that which is given
for them.

The accurate time the sun has kept
for six thousand years, is alone un-
erring evidence of an Almighty Maker,
and still sustaining Regulator.

I hardly know which is worst to a
modest man; to have his good quali-
ties told before his face, or his bad
ones behind his back.

WOMAN—IN ADVERSITY.

Who hath not listened in ecstasy
To the soul-melting harp of air?
The ruder the winds that o'er them stray,
The sweeter the sounds they bear.
And it is thus with woman still—
When penury's blast comes o'er
The chords of her heart, it but makes them thrill
With a truer tone than before.

MEMORY.

As when the silent queen of night,
By silvery clouds surrounded, beams,
She does not vanish from our sight,
But to the eye still lovelier seems;
So round the dead, does memory fling
A halo, which endears them more;
And cherish'd feelings fondly cling
To what seems lovelier than before.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

LOVE AND REASON.

Love that's unrestrain'd by reason,
Like the rapid Grecian fire,
Warmly rages for a season,
But its embers soon expire.
Yet if reason, o'er presuming,
Plays too much the prophet's part,
Love's light wings quickly pluming,
From the tyrant will depart.

A FABLE.

"A gadding bee, being delighted
with a web which a spider was finish-
ing, requested him to weave him a
cloak of the same texture, and pro-
posed paying him in honey. The
spider consented—the cloak was made,
and two of the hive were sent loaded
with honey to bring it. The fashion
took with most of the bees—they must
barter with the spider—they must all
have cloaks, particularly those who
were fonder of gadding than of making
honey. A few of the industrious,
dissatisfied with the measure, urged
the following argument: Many of
our labouring hands, said they, will be
taken off to traffic with the spiders—
others in visiting to show their flimsy
finery; the industrious must do double
labour; our stock will be reduced,
and the hive will want for that honey
which you are sporting for cob-web
garments. This argument had no ef-
fect—the trade was pursued through-
summer—the stock was exhausted in
the fall—they slept as usual through
the winter, and in the spring were
without supplies.

The Moral must be obvious to all,

WHO IS A YANKEE?

Let a man North of New York visit
that City, and they call him a Yan-
kee, to distinguish him from a New
Yorker. Let a man from New York
visit Philadelphia, and he will be cal-
led a Yankee to distinguish him from a
Philadelphian. Let a man from
Philadelphia come no further south
than Baltimore, and he will be nick-
named Yankee to distinguish him
from a Baltimorean. Let any man
from the north of the Potomac visit
Virginia, and he is immediately dub-
bed with the title of Yankee to distin-
guish him from a pure Virginian.
Let a man from Virginia visit Charle-
ston, and he is supposed to have strong
claims to the appellation of Yankee.
Let a man from Charleston visit New
Orleans, and there is ten chances to one
he will get the nick-name of Yankee.
Let any man from any part of John-
athan's dominions (even from New-Or-
leans) visit the kingdom of John Bull,
and he will forthwith receive the ap-
pellation of Yankee. The rule ob-
served in this country is that the man who
receives that name must come from
some part north of him who gives it.
To compensate us for giving each other
nick names, John Bull "lumps us
all together," and calls us all Yankees.
The cry of Pakenham's army at New
Orleans, was: "Give the d—n Yankees
no quarter!" Thanks to
the consummate skill and bravery of
Jackson and his gallant "Yankee"
troops, they had no necessity to ask
for quarter.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church
in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young
lady for whom he conceived a most sudden and
violent passion, was desirous of entering into a
courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting
a formal declaration, the exigency of the case
suggested the following plan:

He politely handed his fair neighbor
a Bible, open, with a pin stuck in the
following text—2d epistle of John,
verse 5th:—"And now I beseech
thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new
commandment unto thee, but that
which we had from the beginning, that we
love one another." She returned
it, pointing to the following—2d chap-
of Ruth, 10th verse:—"Then she fell
on her face, and bowed herself to the
ground, and said unto him, Why have
I found grace in thine eyes, that thou
shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing
I am a stranger?" He returned the
book, pointing to the 13th verse of the
3d epistle of John:—"I had many
things to write, but I will not with ink
and pen write unto thee; but I trust
I shall shortly see thee, and we shall
speak face to face." From the above
interview, the marriage took place the
ensuing week.

You and your, perpetually intro-
duced into familiar conversation, have
a bad effect. They remind one of
Mrs. Hannah Glass, of culinary mem-
ory: "When you have made your
water to boil, then put your pudding
in your pot."

GENIUS.

"I know of no such thing as genius,"
said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper:
"genius is nothing but labour and di-
ligence." Sir Isaac Newton said of
himself: "That if ever he had been
able to do any thing, he had effected it
by patient thinking only."